

FIXTURE WITH MEANS TO ADAPT THE POSITIONS OF LOADING LEDGES

5

Technical Field

The present invention concerns a fixture to be used for formation of unit loads on loading ledges.

10 The fixture is intended for use in stockrooms, store-rooms, warehouses, factories etc. It is possible to use in any situation where a unit load is to be formed and placed on loading ledges. The fixture is mainly intended for use in manual formation of the unit loads.

15 As used in this description the term "unit load" refers to one or more packages held together as one unit and received on loading ledges.

Prior Art

20 A unit load consists of one or more packages. Normally the packages are of the same size, but it is also possible to have packages of different sizes. The outer form of the unit loads may vary, depending on the actual packages or the like forming the unit load in question.

25 Thus, the packages forming the respective unit loads may have varying size, form and content.

Today it is common to place packages on (loading) pallets for transportation, storage etc. The pallets are normally of a standardised size. That means that the space occupied in storerooms etc. is dictated by the size of the pallets, even though the packages received on the pallets may demand less space as such. By using loading ledges the occupied space is based on the sizes of the packages and not a pallet. However, as loading ledges are loose parts, i.e. they cannot stand on their own, there is a need for

some means to facilitate forming of unit loads on such loading ledges.

Often special means are developed to automatically forming unit loads on loading ledges. If the number of 5 loading units formed is relatively low and/or if only small series of or even separate unit loads are formed, it may not be feasible to develop such specialised means.

Summary of the Invention

10 One object of the present invention is to facilitate forming of unit loads manually on loading ledges.

According to the invention this object is achieved by means of a fixture for forming unit loads, to be received on two or more loading ledges. The loading ledges are 15 placed on the fixture. The fixture has also means to adapt the positions of the loading ledges depending on the size and form of the unit loads to be formed.

In use in storerooms or the like it is common to form 20 a number of identical unit loads at the time. It is also possible that the size and form of the unit loads vary more or less constantly. Thus, the fixture should be relatively easy to adapt to the form of different unit loads.

Furthermore, the formed unit loads on their loading ledges should be relatively easy to lift from the fixture, 25 e.g. by the use of a forklift truck or the like.

The fixture of the present invention is flexible and is relatively easy to adapted to different situations.

Further objects and advantages will be obvious for a person skilled in the art when reading the detailed de- 30 scription below of at present preferred embodiments.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The invention will be explained further below by way of an example and with reference to the enclosed drawings.

35 In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fixture according to the present invention, indicating one possible placing of a loading ledge;

5 Fig. 2 is a view corresponding to Fig. 1, indicating an alternative placing of the loading ledges;

Fig. 3 is an end view of the fixture of Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view from below of a part of the fixture; and

10 Fig. 5 shows examples of different unit loads.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The fixture of the embodiment showed in the enclosed Figs. comprises a rectangular frame. The rectangular frame .
15 is formed of two struts 1 forming the long sides and two struts 2 forming the short ends. Furthermore, a number of intermediate, short struts 3 are arranged between the long struts 1 to stabilise the frame. In the showed embodiment the short struts 2, 3 are fixed at the lower sides of the
20 long struts 1. In alternative embodiments the long struts and the short struts are placed in the same plane, i.e. on the same level. In this latter case the short sides are fixed to the sides of the long struts. A person skilled in the art realises that the exact design of the frame is of
25 no importance for the present invention as such. Thus, in other embodiments (not shown) the frame has other designs.

On the long struts 1 four transversal bars 4 are received. The number of transversal bars 4 may vary, but there are always at least two bars 4. By means of supports .
30 6 the transversal bars 4 are received moveable, i.e. they may slide on the long struts 1. The supports 6 are formed of two legs 11 straddling the sides of the long struts 1. The legs 11 are normally integrated parts of the transversal bars 4, but the supports 6 may be separate units
35 fixed to the bars 4. A person skilled in the art realises

that the exact form of the supports 6 may vary, as long as they permit the bars 4 to move. Locking elements are arranged to lock the transversal bars 4 in suitable positions. Such locking elements may have the form of a locking screw 9, as shown, received in an opening of one leg 11 of the support and acting on the long strut 1. A person skilled in the art realises that the exact form of the locking means may vary as long as it is able to properly lock a desired position of the transversal bar 4.

On each transversal bar 4 two cups 5a, 5b are arranged. In the shown embodiment one of the cups 5a is received on a moveable support 7 on the transversal bar 4, while the other cup 5b is fixed to the transversal bar 4 at one end of the bar 4. A person skilled in the art realises that both cups 5 may be arranged moveable on one or more of the transversal bars 4. The moveable support 7 has two legs 10, which straddle the transversal bars 4 in the shown embodiment. In an opening of one leg 10 a locking screw 9 is received. The free end of the locking screw 9 is to be pressed against the transversal bar 4, on which it is received, when and if the cup 5a is to be locked in an appropriate position. The support 7 may be a separate part or an integrated part of the cup 5a.

The cups 5a, 5b of the transversal bars 4 are adapted to the form of feet on the loading ledges 8. Thus, each cup 5 is to receive one foot of the loading ledges 8.

As indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 the loading ledges 8 may be placed with both its feet in cups 5 on one transversal bar 4 (Fig. 1), with its feet on two adjacent, transversal bars 4 (Fig. 2) or a combination of this. One possible combination is that one loading ledge 8 is placed on each transversal bar 4 at respective end of the frame, while two loading ledges 8 are placed with one foot on each of the two transversal bars 4 in the centre. In this case the unit load formed will have a loading ledge 8 at each

lower side. With the loading ledges 8 placed in line on each long side of the frame and placed on two adjacent bars 4, either unit loads with four loading ledges 8 or two parallel unit loads with two loading ledges 8 may be formed.

5 For smaller unit loads it is possible to form two unit loads at the time in parallel on the fixture, if there are four transversal bars 4. If the number of transversal bars 4 is increased the number of unit loads possible to form in parallel on the fixture is also increased.

10 When the loading ledges 8 are received on two adjacent bars 4, the distance between the bars 4 may be fixed by means of the loading ledges 8. Thus, in such a case no special locking means is needed for the bars 4.

15 The fixture may be placed on a table giving a suitable height for manually forming unit loads. The table may be adjustable in height in order to give suitable heights during different stages of forming of the unit loads. To adjust the height mechanical linkages, hydraulic or pneumatic cylinders, springs etc. may be used as is well known
20 in the art. Furthermore, the height may be load dependent, i.e. the table sinks automatically as the weight on it increases. It is also possible to have a constant height, i.e. that the upper edge of the uppermost package 12 is kept at a predetermined height. This arrangement facilitates forming of the unit loads, as each package 12 should
25 be delivered at the same height.

30 In use the transversal bars 4 are moved to and normally locked in positions adapted to the size of the unit load to be formed. It is possible to use only two of the transversal bars 4 at the time, depending on if two or four loading ledges 8 are to be used for the unit load. It is also possible to form two unit loads at the time in parallel as indicated above. Furthermore, the moveable cups 5a are moved and locked to give the loading ledges 8 proper
35 positions for forming a unit load. The positions of the

transversal bars 4 and the cups 5a are maintained for as long as identical unit loads are to be formed.

When a new type of unit loads are to be formed the fixture is adapted accordingly, in the same way as described above.

Dependent on the size of the packages 12 of the unit load a bottom board 14 may be used to bridge the distance between the loading ledges 8. If a bottom board is to be used it is first placed on the loading ledges 8. Then a number of packages are placed on the loading ledges 8 to form the unit loads.

After the unit load has been completed it may be strapped still placed on the fixture. Strapping means that the unit load is furnished with straps 13 to keep the unit load and loading ledges 8 together. It is also possible to transport the unit load to a special strapping station. Furthermore, the unit load may be wrapped in plastics or the like, as is well known to a person skilled in the art. Normally, the unit loads are transported by means of forklift trucks or the like from the fixture. The forks are normally inserted in the space formed between a loading ledge 8 and a long strut 1 or transversal bar 4 of the fixture.

Often the fixture is placed at the end of a conveyor bringing packages one at the time to the position of the fixture.